Miscellancous.

THE LAST STROKE OF FORTUNE.

Thirty years ago; an old house was standing in Cologne, which showed to the street a frontage of five small windows. It was the house in which the first painter of the Flemish school, the immortal Rubens, was born, A. D. 1577. Sixty years later than this date the ground floor was occupied by two old people, a shoemaker and his wife. The upper story, which was usually let to lodgers; was empty at the time we write of. Two, however, or cupied the garret. The evening was cold and wet and the shoemaker and his wife were sitting to-

gether in the room below.
"You had better go up stairs again," said the man to his wife, and see how the poor lady is.— The old gentleman went out early, and has not been in since. Has she not taken anything?"

"It is only half an hour since I was up stairs and he had not come in. I took her some broth up at noan, but she hardly touched it, and I was up again at three; she was asleep then, and at five she said she should not want anything more. "Poor lady! This time of the year, and neither fire nor warm clothes; and not even a decent bed to lie on; and yet I am sure she is some-

body or other. Have you noticed the respect with which the old gentleman treats her?' "If she wants for anything, it is her own fault. That ring she wears on her finger would get her

the best of every thing." Then came a knock at the door, and the woman admitted the old man they had just spoken of whose grizzled beard fell down upon his tarnished velves coat. The hostess sadly wanted to have a little gossip with him, but he passed by, and bidding them a short "Good night," groped his way up the steep and crooked stair case. On en-tering the chamber above, a feeble voice inquired the cause of his long absence.

"I could not help it," he said, "I had been copying a manuscript, and as I was on my way here a servant met me, who was to fetch me to raise the horoscope of two ladies who were passing through; they were ladies who I have known before. I thought I could get a little money to pay for some simples which will be of service to you." "I am cold."

"It is fever cold. I will make you something which you must take directly."

The flame of a small tin lamp sufficed to heat some water, and the patient, having taken what the old man had provided, was diligently covered up by him with all the clothes and articles of dress he could find. He stood by her motionless till he perceived that she was fast asleep, and indeed long after; he then retired into a small closet, and sought repose on the hard floor.

The next morning the lady was so much better that her attendant proposed she should endeavor to leave the house for a moment or two, and he suc ceeded in getting her forth as far the Place St Cecilia. It was seldom that she left the house, for notwithstanding the meanness of her dress, there was that about her carriage which rendered it diffcult to avoid unpleasant observation.

"Do you see that person yonder?" she said sud-enly. "If I am not much mistaken it is certainly the Duke of Guise."

The stranger's attention had also been attracted and he had now approached them.
"Parbleu!" said he, "why that is Mascall.—
What are you married?"

"He does not know me," sighed the lady. "I must indeed be altered,"

Mascali had, however, whispered a single word In the Duke's ear, and he started as if struck by a thunderbolt; but instantly recovering himself, he bastily uncovered, and bowed nearly to the

ground.
"I beg your forgiveness," he said, "but my eyes are grown so weak, and I could so little expect to have the honor of meeting your-"For the love of God," interrupted the lady, has

tily," "name me not here. A title would too strangely contrast with my present circumstances. Have you been long in Cologne?"
"Three days. I am on my way from Italy. I took refuge there when our common enemy drove

me forth, and confiscated all my earthly goods. I am going to Brussels." "And what are your advices from France? Is the helm still in the hands of that wretched cai-

tiff ?"
"He is in the zenith of his power." "See, my lord dake, your fortunes and my own

are much alike. You, the son of a man, who, had he not too much despised danger, might well have set the crown on his own head, and I, once the Queen of the mightiest nation in the universe, and now both of us alike. But adieu," she said sud-denly drawing herself up, "the sight of you, my lord duke, has refreshed me much, and l pray that fortune once more may smile upon your

"Permit me to attend your majesty to-A slight color tinged the lady's features, as she answered, with a gently commanding tone; "Leave us, my lord duke, it is our pleasure, Guise bowed low, and taking the lady's hand, he pressed it reverently to his lips. At the corner of the street he met some, one to whom he pointed out the old lady, and then hastened away.

The next morning a knock at the door announced a person inquiring for Monsieur Mascali; she bad a small packet for him, and also a billet. Inside this was distinctly written :

wants of the pair two long years. But the last louis had been changed, and the lady and her companion were still without friendly succor. The shoemaker and his wife had undertaken, a jour-

"The Attica of the North, with its naked mountains, its frozen uplands, and its sky of iron—Scotland—sends to the different nations more productions of its soil and its arts than the vast country to pay a visit to this place; and another tribe comes up the country—the hills. They meet in a jungle by hundreds, its eternal spring, its sunshine like behind the old Hindoo temple, and there embrace by hundreds, its eternal spring, its sunshine like behind the vast house the old Hindoo temple, and there embrace as hother as though they were house to appear in one of the papers, of tale, scales of mica, and earth, is impelled in quick successive waves through the heated atmosphere, the effect is quite sufficient to make one detest india for over. Every article in your tent, and heater as though they were house to appear in one of the papers, ordered one hundred extra copies, which he circulated among his friends.

A GRATEFUL TRIBUTE.—Mr. Wm. Evans, now a by hundreds, its eternal spring, its sunshine like that of Egypt, and its regetation, in the presence each other as though they were human heings and old friends who had been parted for a length of and the wonderful East is weak. Scotland, with her numerous flocks helps to feed London, the city of two million five hundred thousand souls.— I have seen in that jungle as many as four thick all over the tent.—W. H. Russell in London or five thousand. The Brahmins say that one large tribe comes all the way from Ajmere, and another from the southern side of the country, and James Watt, she has anticipated East. and James Watt, she has anticipated Eng. and from Nepaul and Thirhoot. There were huuland in the study of riches: uniting practice with theory, she has drawn from the vapors of water the most powerful and most obedient of moving all their friends.'

LEVIATRIAN WITHOUT AIR.—In a recent discussion before the London Society of Arts, Mr. were for many years supported by it, not see one. I suppose they have gone to welcome all their friends.'

LEVIATRIAN WITHOUT AIR.—In a recent discussion before the London Society of Arts, Mr. were for many years supported by it, and took occasion to see the Levihtian Universal Suppose the Levihtian Steamship, and took occasion to see the Levihtian Universal Suppose the Levihtian Steamship, and took occasion to see the Levihtian Steamship, and took occasion to see the Levihtian Universal Suppose the Levihtian Steamship, and took occasion to see the Levihtian Steamship and the second Steamship and the se the most powerful and most obedient of moving forces, in order to apply it to an infinite variety of arc. At this day. Great Britian builds a large number of iron steamships than are built by all their friends. The sowars who had been deputed to follow the ribe now rode up, and reported, that, near the old temple, there was an army of spees—an army of forty thousand! One of the Sowars, in the true wonderful work of Great Britian, little Scotland does more than the half?"

Interested a drawing of the Levihtian took occasion to say that they resented the greatest violations of natural and observed the idea of their burning coal in the furnaces without great waste of fuel or an enormous evolution of smake. Each boiler—of the Levial to the effect that it would be easier to count the than contains 12 furnaces, and about 400,000 cu.

From the Liberator.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, AND ITS SOUTHERN MASTERS.

Aux-'Heavenly Union.'

Come, saints and sinners, hear me tell What certain Pharisces befel, Who did their Christian brothers sell, And oft exclaimed-'God doth mings well,' And talk of Christian Union,

These 'converts' did agree. To publish tracts on Slavery,-Enjoining masters kind to be,-And send them wide o'er land and sea, Through all this blessed Union,

111. But soon their Southern masters heard. And all their pious wrath was stirred, And they declared that not a word From these 'fanaties' should be heard; Or they'd dissolve the union!

They said, if we've a mind to steal, And on our brothers place our heel, What right have they to make appeal, Pretending that they seek our weal,-And thus creat dis-Union?

We'll threaten, if they still persist, We'll with our 'funds' no more assist ; They for a time will squirm and twist, But 'money soon will make them whist, And keep them in the Union.

The tidings through the nation flew. Which soon a host together drew Who asked their God what they should do, Who said, Be to your master true, With 'thieves' if you'll have Union.

They said Though slav'ry is a sin, As we're in pressing want of 'tin,' We will not brand th' accursed thing, But to the wind's our conscience fling; And with the 'thieves' keep Union.

We'll hence to 'men-stealers' be true. And always take a 'South Side View." For we're convinced it will not do To part from such a 'pirate' crew, And thus break up the Union.

Then there arose some noble men, Protesting both with tongue and pen, Who spoke in language strong and plain, And spurned the proffered gyve and chain, And such unhely Union.

Divided thus they took the field, Some to oppose, but more to yield; DEXTER the shafts of truth did wield; 'Gainst which the cravens sought to shield With thieves their cherished Union.

Next CHEEVER'S thundering voice was heard And all who'd life in them were stirred; And many trembled neath his word;-Some said-'it is the voice of God.' With sin to have no Union.

Though we'er informed the end's not yet, The right we're sure the victory'll get, When 'truth and mercy' once are met, And then shall we have Union.

XIII. O hasten, Lord, that joyous day. When man on man no more shall prey, When every wrong shall pass away, And all who on the earth shall stay Shall stay in holy Union:

WANDERINGS IN INDIA

A writer in the Household, Words has been giving With such a class ornamenting the circles of our chief cities, we should soon see a modification the administration of civil government in India. In one of his articles we find the following description of a convention of monkeys. The following description of a convention of monkeys are not calculately and continuous description of the properties of two of ten pursued them through life, and continuous description of a convention of monkeys. The following description of a convention of monkeys.

"Two hundred louis d'ors constitute the whole of my present fortune; one hundred I send for your use.

"GUISE."

And the packet contained a hundred lous d'ors.

And the packet contained a hundred lous d'ors.

"GUISE."

And the packet contained a hundred lous d'ors.

"Guise."

About two miles from the bungalow to which we were proceeding, we overtook a trite of large various and intelligent—an alliance of wit, learnmonkeys. I should say there were as many as four hundred; and each carried a stick of uniform the higher standard of public or companies, just, in short, as though they were the nerves of literature and the arts, imitating a wing of a regiment of infantry.

All the packet contained a hundred lous d'ors. And the packet contained a hundred lous d'ors, or companies, just, in short, as though they were thrill along the nerves of interactic and the late imitating a wing of a regiment of infantry. At to thousands, who now act in the belief that money the head of this tribe was an old and very powerful is the true and only Kalon. With the juster recommission were still without friendly succor. The the movements of the creatures. There could be increase in the many. Thence would insue rec no question that they had either some business or tified perceptions as to man's true aims; a calmer shoemaker and his wife had undertaken, a journey to Aix la Chapelle, to take up some small legacy. It was the 13th February, 1642. A low some pleasure on hand; and the fact of each carrying a stick led us to conclude that it was the formation the garret; a withered female form, more from the garret; a withered female form, more tion was, like ours, evidently Deobund, where there tion was, like ours, evidently Deobund, where there is a skeleton than a thing of flesh and blood. ment to some three or nour incommand graight have been heard issuing from the garret; a withered female form, may find a repair that the property of the prope

spot indicated by the sowars. There were not so many as had been represented; but I am speaking very far within bounds when I state that there could not have been fewer than eight thousand, and some of them of an enormous size. I could scarely have believed that there were so many monkeys in the world if I had not visited Benares, and heard of the tribes at Gibraltar. Their sticks which were thrown together in a heap, formed a very large stack of wood.

'What is 'this?' my friend said to one of the Brahmins; for since his appointment he had never heard of this gathering of apes.

'It is a festival of theirs, Sahib?' was the reply 'Just as Hindoos, at stated times, go to Hudware Hagipore and other places, so do these monkeys

ome to this holy place.'
'And how long do they stay?' 'Two or three days; then, they go away to their homes in different parts of the country; then, attend to their business for four or five years; then come again and do festival, and so on, sir, to the end of all time. You see that very tall monkey there, with two smaller ones on either side of Yes.

Well, sir, that is a very old monkey. His age is more that twenty years, I think. I first saw him fifteen years ago. He was then full grown.— His native place is Meerut. He lives with the Brahmios at the Sooij Khan, near Meerut. The smaller ones are his sons, sir. They have never been here before; and you see he is showing them all about the place, like a very good father. Having seen enough of the 'sacred animals we returned to the bungalow.

EMPLOYMENT OF PARENTAL WEALTH.

The mischievous, and truly American notion, sefully and happily; and cuts us off from a needful, as well as ornamental portion of society. The necessity of laboring for sustenance is, indeed, the great safeguard of the world—the ballast, without which the wild passions of men would bring communities to speedy wreck. But man will not labor without a motive; and successful accumulation, on the part of the parent, deprives the son of this impulse. Instead, then, of vainly contending the part of the parent, deprives the son of this impulse. Instead, then, of vainly contending against laws as insurmountable as those of physics and attempting to drive their children into lucration and attempting to drive their children into lucrations. themselves opulent, open their eyes, at once, to the glaring fact, that the cause—the cause itself—

Its remains fore by every consideration of prudence and humanity, neither to attempt to drag him forward with out this cheering, animating principle of action—nor recklessly to abandon him to his own guidance—nor to poison him with the love of lucre for itself; are shamed of it, or if ever I fail in affectionate when the love of lucre for itself; are shamed of it, or if ever I fail in affectionate when the love of lucre for itself; are when the love of lucre for itself; and defendto supply other motives-drawn from our sensiknow, from an enlarged view of our capacities and enjoyments, and a more high and liberal estimate of our relations to society. Fearful, indeed, is the responsibility of leaving youth, without mental resources, to the temptations of splendid idleness? Men who have not considered this which bility to reputation, from our natural desire to ness? Men who have not considered this, while the objects of their affection yet surround their table, drop no seeds of generous sentiments, ani-the inculcation, so often and so variously repeat | position to the errors and vices of their fellow-m Right views a careful choice of agents, and the instead; who have approached to lay on the altar delegation, belimes, of strict authority, would instructed to lay on the altar of God "their last infirmity," They, without doubt sure the object. Only let the parent feel, and the have feit that deep conviction of having acted.

who superaded intersection distinction. Accomtag remarkable incident is related as an actual
complished minds, finding the air of fashionable
fact:

About two miles from the bungalow to which
we were proceeding, we overteel a tribe of later.

has recently published the first part of the labors of the French Commissioners in the Industry of Nations. In explaining results and differences; he makes the following remarks:

"Ah! exclaimed the old man, 'it is about the makes the following remarks:

"What time?"

"What time?"

"The National American and pointy or smaller thick fog, and at early morning and evening this vapor of dust suspended high in air seems like a rain cloud clinging to a hillside. When this dust is set rapidly in motion by a hot wind, and when for ten years for burglary, learning that his pore than the property of the papers.

hairs of one's head than the number there assembled.

'Let us go and look at them,' I suggested, and by the time we return the lady may be stirring.'

But we will not go on foot, said my friend, 'we will ride the sowars' horses. In the first place, I have an instinctive horror of apes, and should like to have the means of getting away from them speedily, if they become too familiar or offensive. In the second place, I do not wish to fatigue my self by so long a walk in the heat of the day.

We mounted the horses and were soon at the spot indicated by the sowars. There were not so

THE MERRY EYE.

The light of a merry eye, In this dark world of ours, 'Tis like the blue of April's sky, Or sunshine after showers!

Though born to troubles as we are," And ne'er from sorrows free-Still, merry eyes are aye the sign Of what our life should be.

For joy is sorrow's elder born, And shall outlive her sigh-And sorrow's truest tears are shed When weeps a merry eye.

The languid life of softer lands, Through pensive orbs may gleam. But Saxon blood and toiling hands Suit best a sunny beam. My blue-eyed boy, by months too young

His infant words to try. Tells all he needs by meaning smiles That haunt his merry eye.

That sunshine of the heart shall live, And cares and years defy-E'en wrinkles radiate the light Around a merry eye !

that, to enjoy a respectable position, every man must traffic, or preach, or preach, or hold on office, brings to leggary and infamy many who might have lived, under a juster estimate of things, usefully and happily; and cuts us off from a need on body in America but those who are foolish to a well as around a portion of society. The THE LOVE OF HOME .- It is only shallow-mindtive industry, why do not men, who have made habitation between it and the settlements on the

Its remains still exist. I make to it an annual which braced their own nerves to the struggle for fortune, does not exist for their offspring? The father has taken from his son his motive!—a motive confessedly important to happiness and virtue, in the present state of things. He is bound, there and the touching narratives and incidents which and the touching narratives and incidents which mingle with all 1 know of this private family —nor to posson him with the love of fucre for itself; but, under new circumstances, with new prospects at a totally different starting-place from his own, to supply other motives—drawn from our sensitive of the domestic virtues beneath its roof, and, through the fire and blood of a seven

REFORMERS,-It is delightful to remember that "It is better to get wisdom than gold." and have been content to take obloquy and insult son be early taught, that, with the command of right which supported the martyred philosopher money and leisure, to enter on manhood without of Athens, when he asked. "What disgrace is having mastered every attainable accomplishment, it to me, if others are unable judge of me, as is more disgraceful than threadbare garments, and we might have the happiness to see in the inheritors of paternal wealth, less frequently, ing how differently these men have been estimated idle, ignorant produgals and heart-breakers, and more frequently, high-minded, highly educated young men, honoring, if not called to public trusts, a private station.

With such a class ornamenting the circles of

> ISRAELITES IN CINCINNATI.-According to a computation recently made, there are about 6,000 Israelites in the city. They are principally engaged in trade; that, rather than manupally engaged in trade; that, rather than manufactures, mechanic arts or the professions, being the peculiar calling of that people. There are nearly two hundred wholesals merchants and manufacturers, and double that number of &c., &c. retail dealers and mechanics, that give employ. Gearment to some three or four thousand operatives, proved principles.

resident of Boston, Mass., has recently made a donation to the town of Smithfield, in that State, of \$10 000 as a grateful tribute for the support of himself and parents by said town, during his in-fancy and chil thood. His parents with himself LEVIATRAN WITHOUT AIR .- In a recent dis and other children, were paupers in said town and

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE. Mrs. M. C. K. Arter, Salineville, Obio.

Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Sylvester, Green Co., Wis Phebe T. Merritt, Ionia, Michigab. Adrian, Samuel Hayball, Michigan, Livonia, Harriet Fuller Plymouth, Isaac N. Hedden, " Ypsilanti, Samuel D. Moore, " Union City, John D. Zimmerman, Michigan, McRoy Grove, Tho's Fox. Battle Creek, Phebe H. Merritt,

Bedford, Henry Cornell, Farmington, Abram Powers. Ann Arbor, R. Glazier, Edinburgh, Thomas C. Heighton, Ohio. Joseph Puckett, Winchester, Indiana, Wm. Hern, Brighton, Indiana. G. L. Gale, Northport, Indiana. Wm. Hopkins, Freemont, " Elizabeth Morse, Angola, " Henry Bowman, Johnstown, Barry Co. Mich.

ANT-SLAVERY TRACTS.

Daniel Earle, Newton Falls, Ohio

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution:

No. 5. The Inter-State Slave Trade. By John G. Paifrey.
No. 6. The "Ruin" of Jamaica. By Richard three times engravings.

By Maria W. Chapman.

No. 15. What have we, as Individuals, to do with Slavery? By. Susan C. Cabot.

No. 16. The American Tract Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence.

Policy of Suppression and Silence.

\$20,000 IN WORKS OF ART. Being the Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Society, Hartford, Ct.
No. 17. The God of the Bible Against Slavery.
By Rev. Charles Beecher.

ulation of any partilular Tract of the above se. on the 25th day of December, 1858, of a series ries, should be sent to Francis Jackson, Treasurer splendid works of art, consisting of one hundred

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to Samuel May, Jr., Inclose \$3 to the publishers and you will commence receiving the Magazine by return mail.—
136 Nassau street New York, and 31 North street, Philadelphia; to Jozi McMillan, Salem. Columbiana Co., Ohio; or to Jacon Walton, Jr., Adrian, Michigan

The United States Constitution and its PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

The Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact; or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, etc. Selected by Wendell Phillips. Third Edition, Enlarged. 12mo. 208 pages. Just published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philadelphia. Price, in cloth, 50 cts.;

C. Whinery, D. D. S., Has removed his office to the corner of

MAIN AND BROADWAY, second story, (entrance from Broadway, at the ing of "The Last Supper," worth \$5. SOUTH END OF THE BUILDING:) for the purpose of se-

He proposes to spare neither pains nor expense n keeping pace with the onward march of his Pre-ession. His stock of DENTAL MATERIALS is elected by himself at the head of the market; and his past success, he trusts, has been such as to give assurance that full satisfaction will be given o those who may require his services. All operations WARRANTED.

Office hours from 7 A. M., 'till 6 P. M.

THOMAS SHARP

SALEM IRON-WORKS, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

SHARP & KING. Manufacturers of Improved Steam Engines for all

Gear-cutting done to order on New and Im-

SCHILLINGS' BLOCK, Main Street, Salem, Ohio. Salem, June 23, 1855.

A GRATEFUL TRIBUTE.—Mr. Wm. Evans, now a GROCERY & PROVISION Store.

J. M. THOMPSON keeps on hand a full assortment of all kinds of Groceries; Sugars, Coffee, Tea. Molasses, and Syrup; also Bacon, Fish by the barrei, half barrel or pound; Flour, Rice, Cigars, Tobacco, Soaps and Burning Fluid. He is receiving fresh Goods from the East and West nearly every day, and can and will sell as low as any other establishment in Town.

N. B. Western Reserve Chassa constantly as N. B. Western Reserve Cheese constantly on

hand and for sale. Bey Cash paid for Eggs. Salem, May 30, 1857. . UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS!

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE

Putnam's Monthly.

The Union of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY has given to the censolidated work a circulation second to but one similar publication in the country, and has secured for it a combination of literary and artistic talent probably unrivaled by any other magazine in the world. During the first month, the sale in the trade and demand from subscribers exceeded 90,000 copies, and the numbers already issued of the consolidated work are universally conceded to have surpassed, in the richness of their literary contents, and the beauty and profuseness of their pictorial illustrations, any magazine ever before issued from the American press. Encouraged by issued from the American press. Encouraged by these evidences of favor, the publishers have determined to commence the new volume in January with still additional attractions, and to offer such inducements to subscribers as cannot fail to place it, in circulation, at the head of American Magazines. With this view they now announce the following splendid programme. They have purchased that superb and costly steel-plate charaving:

"THE LAT UPPER,"

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined.
No. 2. White Slavery in the United States.
No. 3. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.
No. 4. Does Slavery Christianize the Negro? By
Rev. T. W. Higginson.
No. 5. The Levery three dollar subscriber for the year 1858. It was engraved at a cost of over \$6,000, by che late celebrated A. L.
Dick, from the original of Raphæl Morghen, after Leonardo Da Vinci, and is the largest steel-plate engraving ever executed in this country, being three times the size of the ordinary three-dollar

No. 7. Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery.
No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E.
L. Follen.
No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White PopReal Lady.

The first impressions of this engraving are near at \$10, and it was the intention of the artist that none of the engravings should ever be offered for a less sum than \$5, being rightly worth that amount. Thus every three-dollar subscriber will amount. Thus every three-dollar subscriber will amount.

No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Population. By a Lady.

No. 10, Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burker in Property of the Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burker in Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burker in Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burker in Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burker in Slavery Hymns and Songs.

No. 12. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs. E. L. Eollen.

No. 13. The Two Altars; or, Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.

Manual Thus every three-dollar subscriber will receive the Magazine one year—cheap at \$3—and this splendid engraving, richly worth \$5; thus getting for \$3 the value of \$8.

We shall commence striking off the engravings impressions of so large a plate can be taken off as fast as they will be called for by subscribers. We shall, therefore, furnish them in the order in which subscriptions are received. Those who desire to Mrs. E. L. Eollen.

No. 13. The Two Altars; or, Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.

No. 14. "How can I Help to Abolish Slavery?" or, Counsels to the Newly Converted. Counsels to the Newly Converted.

The Marie W. Chapman.

Chapman.

The Marie W. Chapman.

Fourth Congregational Society, Hartford, Ct.

In addition to the superb engraving of "The Last Suppers," which will be presented to every three-dollar subscriber for 1858, the publishers have completed arrangements for the distribution, on the San deep of the San deep o ries, should be sent to Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the American Antislavery Society, 21 Cornbill. Boston.

Fifty Dollars will stereotype an eight-page tract and print fice thousand copies of it.

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution should be made 18. For gratuitous and print fice thousand copies of it.

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and a chance to draw one of these "THREE THOUSAND PRIZES".

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUB-SCRIBE FOR EMERSON' MAGAZINE

FOR 1858. First: Because its literary contents will, during the year, embrace contributions from over one nun-DRED different writers and thinkers, numbering

rial contents, any other magazine. Third : Because it will contain, during the year

nearly six hundred original pictorial illustrations rom designs by the first American artists. Fourth: Because for the sum of \$3 you will receive his splendid monthly, more richly worth that sum

Fifth: Because you will very likely draw one of curing increased facilities for the practice of Den-25th day of December, 1858-perhaps one that is worth \$1,000.

Notwithstanding that these extraordinary inducements can hardly fail to accomplish the objects of the publishers without further efforts, yet they

have determined to continue through the year A GREAT LIBRARY OFFER.

To any person who will get up a club of twenty-four subscribers, either at one or more post-offices, we will present a splendid Library, consisting of Forty Large Bound Volumes, embracing the most popular works in the market.— The club may be formed at the club price, \$2 a year without the engraving, or at the full price, \$3 with the engraving of the Last Supper to each subscriber. List and description of the Library. and specimen copy of the Magazine, will be for-warded on receipt of twenty-five cents. Over 200 Libraries, or 8,000 volumes, have already been distributed in accordance with this offer, and we should be glad of an opportunity to furnish a Library to every clergyman, to every school teacher, or to some one at every post office in the coun-

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